

CS 696 Functional Programming and Design  
Fall Semester, 2015  
Doc 17 FRP  
Nov 5, 2015

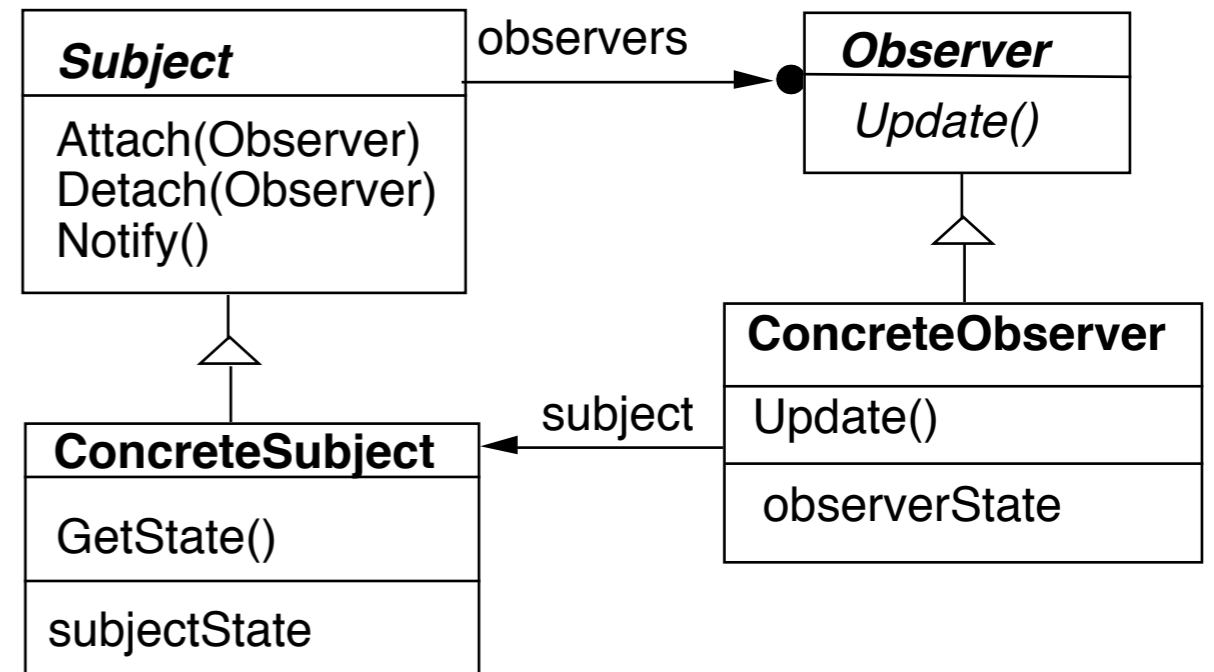
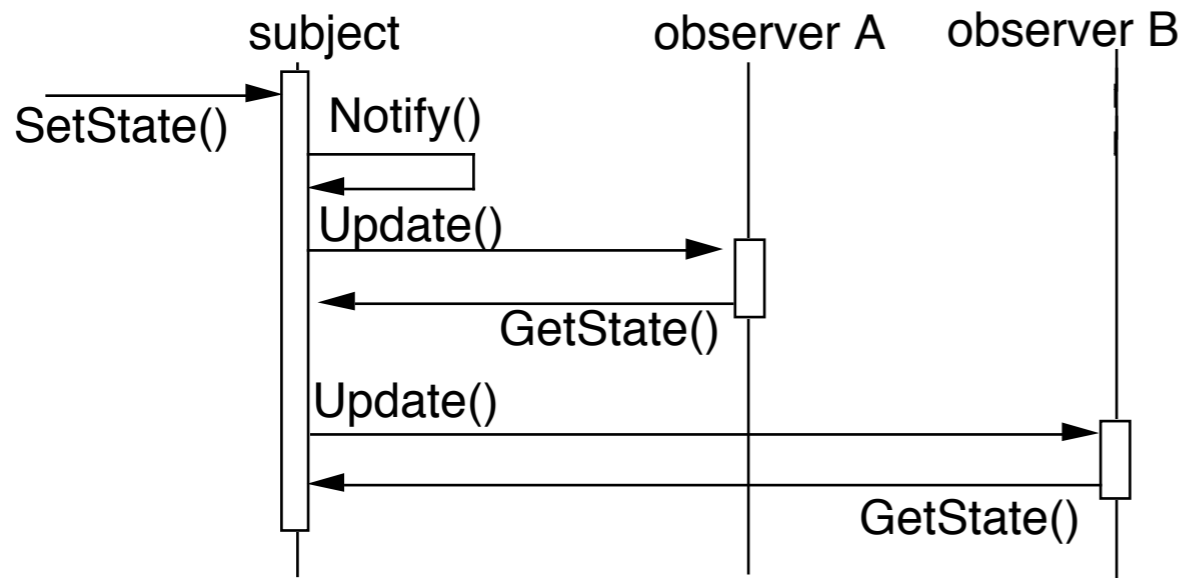
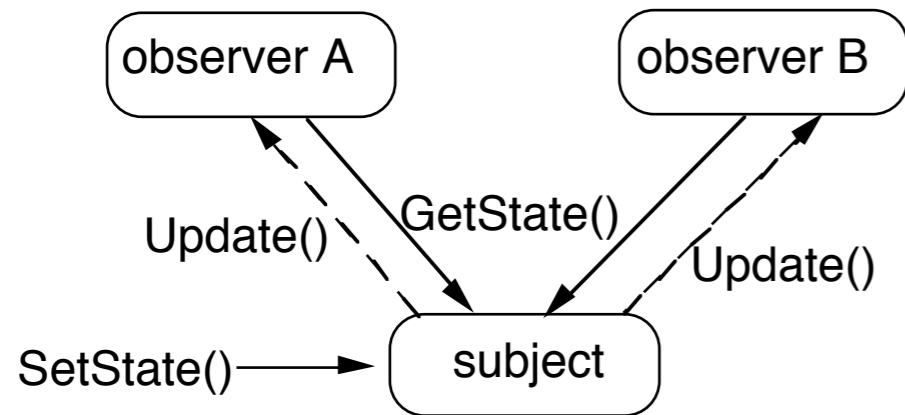
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# Flow of Control

```
x = 2
y = x * 2
z = buzz(y)
if z < 10
    w = foo(z)
else
    w = bar(z)
```

```
(-<> 2
  (* 2)
  buzz
  (if (< <> 10)
    (foo <>)
    (bar <>)))
```

# Observer Pattern



# Java Example

```
class Counter extends Observable {  
    private int count = 0;  
  
    public int value()          { return count; }  
  
    public void increase() {  
        count++;  
        setChanged();  
        notifyObservers( "INCREASE" );  
    }  
  
    public void decrease() {  
        count--;  
        setChanged();  
        notifyObservers( "DECREASE" );  
    }  
}
```

# Java Observer

```
class IncreaseDetector implements Observer {
    public void update( java.util.Observable whatChanged, java.lang.Object message) {
        if ( message.equals( "INCREASE" ) ) {
            Counter increased = (Counter) whatChanged;
            System.out.println( " changed to " + increased.value());
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Counter test = new Counter();
        IncreaseDetector adding = new IncreaseDetector();
        test.addObserver(adding);
        test.increase();
    }
}
```

# Flow of Control

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Counter test = new Counter();  
    IncreaseDetector adding = new IncreaseDetector();  
    test.addObserver(adding);  
    test.increase();  
}  
  
public void increase() {  
    count++;  
    setChanged();  
    notifyObservers( "INCREASE" );  
}
```

Flow of control not explicit

Don't see that increase() executes code in IncreaseDectector

# Flow of Control - Explicit

```
class Counter extends Observable {  
    private int count = 0;  
    private IncreaseDetector observer = new IncreaseDetector();  
  
    public int value()          { return count; }  
  
    public void increase() {  
        count++;  
        observer.update(this, null);  
    }  
}
```

But less flexible

- Only one observer

- Have to modify code to add more or change observer

# Observer Pattern

Reduces coupling between subject & observers

Subject can have any number of observers

Subject does not know type of the observers

Flow of control is obscured



# Observer Pattern - Basic Steps

Subject changes

You write code to trigger notify to observers

Observer

Get notified that subject changed

You write code to react to the change

# Java Listeners

You add a listener to an event source

The event source triggers the notification

You write code in listener to react to the event

```
public class Beeper extends JPanel implements ActionListener {  
    JButton button;  
  
    public Beeper() {  
        super(new BorderLayout());  
        button = new JButton("Click Me");  
        add(button, BorderLayout.CENTER);  
        button.addActionListener(this);  
    }  
  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().beep();  
    }  
}
```

# Clojure Observer

```
(def counter (atom 0))
```

```
(defn counter-observer  
  [key pointer old new]  
  (when-not (== old new)  
    (if (< old new)  
      (println "Increase")  
      (println "Decrease")))))
```

```
(add-watch counter :example counter-observer)
```

```
(swap! counter inc)
```

Like listener

We just write code to

React to event

Register for updates

Changing the atom automatically  
calls the observer function

# Listener - Basic Steps

Subject changes

~~You write code to trigger notify to observers~~

Observer

Get notified that subject changed

You write code to react to the change

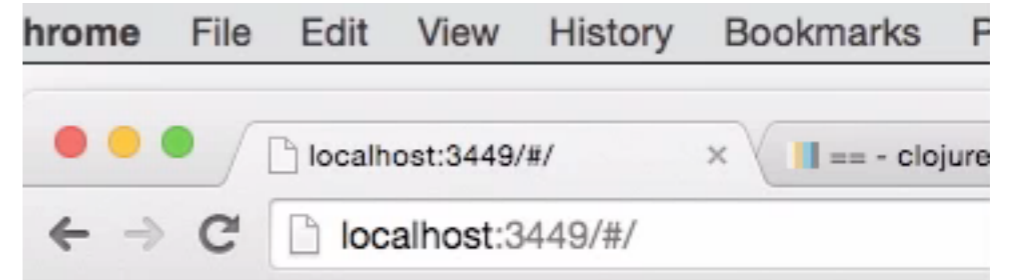
# React-Clojure Example

```
(def click-count (atom 0))
```

```
(defn stateful-with-atom []  
  [:div "Number of clicks " @click-count])
```

```
(defn clicker []  
  [:div {:on-click #(swap! click-count inc)}  
   "Click on me"])
```

```
(defn home-page []  
  [:div [:h2 "Click Example"]  
        [clicker]  
        [stateful-with-atom] ])
```



## Click Example

Click on me

Number of clicks 0

# React-Clojure - Basic Steps

Subject changes

~~You write code to trigger notify to observers~~

Observer

Get notified that subject changed

~~You write code to react to the change~~

# Basic Idea of Reactive Programming

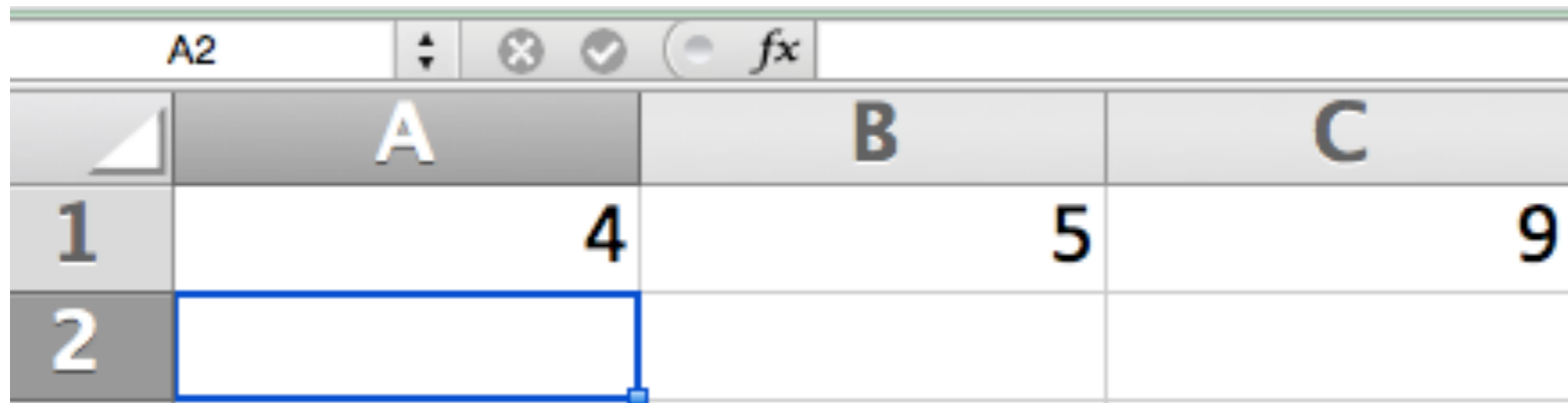
When you change the value of a variable

All uses of that variable are automatically updated

Reduces observer pattern to just using a variable

# Common Example - Spreadsheets

$$= \$A\$1 + \$B\$1$$



The image shows a spreadsheet interface with a formula bar and a grid. The formula bar contains the text "A2" and a function icon "fx". The spreadsheet grid has three columns labeled A, B, and C, and two rows labeled 1 and 2. Cell A1 contains the value 4, cell B1 contains the value 5, and cell C1 contains the value 9. Cell A2 is selected and highlighted with a blue border, indicating it is the active cell. The formula bar is empty, suggesting the formula is being entered or edited.

	A	B	C
1	4	5	9
2			



# Reactive Programming

Programming paradigm oriented around data flows and the propagation of change

This means that it should be possible to express static or dynamic data flows with ease in the programming languages used, and that the underlying execution model will automatically propagate changes through the data flow

Wikipedia

General programming but often used in

GUI

Networking

## Java

$b = 1$

$c = 2$

$a = b + c$

$b = 3$

what is a?

## Spreadsheet

let  $\$A\$1 = 1$

let  $\$B\$1 = 2$

let  $\$C\$1 = \$A\$1 + \$B\$1$

Now set  $\$A\$1 = 3$

what is  $\$C\$1$

# Reactive Programming - Types

Imperative

Examples

Object-oriented

Elm - web

Rx

Functional

Microsoft

RxJS

RxJava (Netflix port of RxJS)

ReactiveCocoa

Objective-C, Swift

React

Facebook

# Functional Reactive Programming (FRP)

1997 - Elliott & Hudak

Fran - reactive animatons

FRP is about handling time-varying values like they were regular values.

FRP is a declarative way of modeling systems that respond to input over time.

# Higher Order FRP

Elliott & Hudak's work

Time is a first-class citizen

Modeled time as continuous

Synchronous

Has some practical limitations

# First-Order FRP

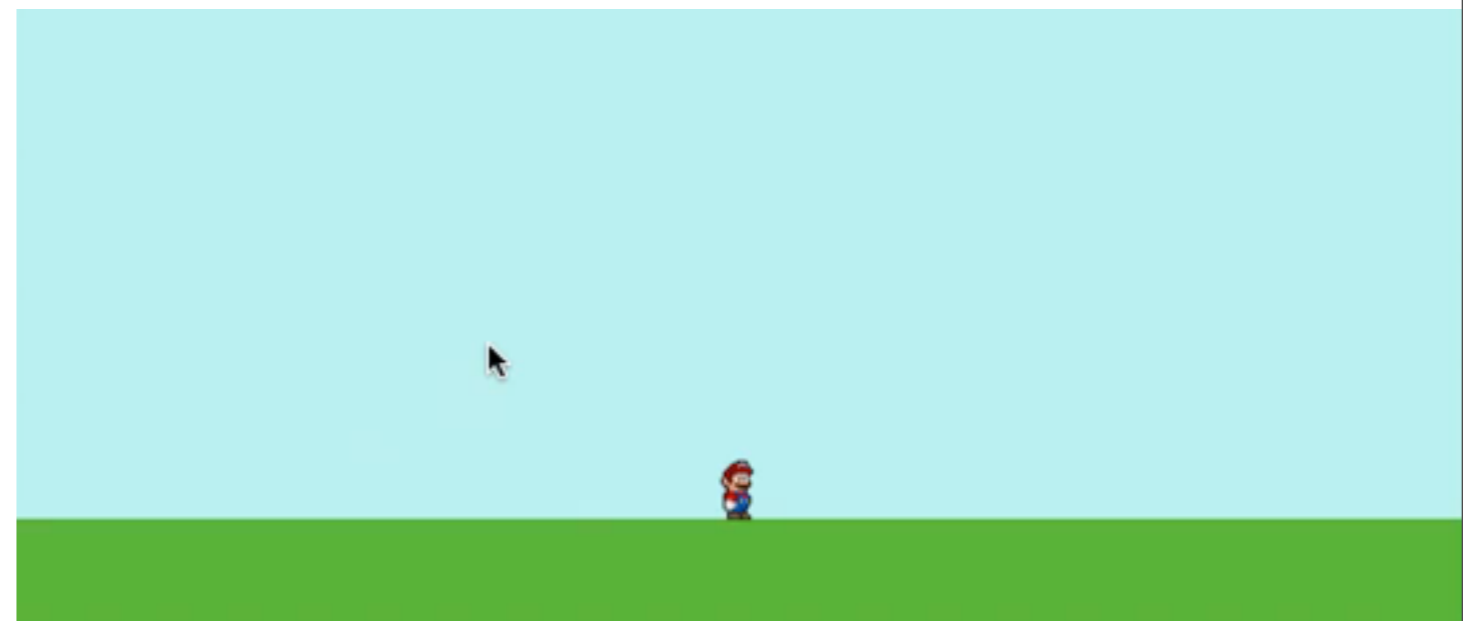
Elm - <http://elm-lang.org>

the best of functional programming in your browser

Event driven

Synchronous or Asynchronous

```
jump : Keys -> Model -> Model
jump keys mario =
  if keys.y > 0 && mario.vy == 0
  then { mario | vy <- 6.0 }
  else mario
```



# Asynchronous Data Flow

Reactive Extension (Rx)

RxJS

RxJava (Netflix)

ReactiveCocoa

Bacon.js

Event Driven

Asynchronous only

Netflix use RxJava, RxJS

Network traffic

Reactive API backend services

GUI

# RxJava & Clojure

Clojure Reactive Programming  
Borges, March 2015

Covers Rx programming in Clojure

On-line from SDSU library

Chapter 1 - history of FRP  
Source for previous slides



# React - Facebook

React - Javascript

First release 2013

React Native - iOS & Android

One-way data flow

Virtual DOM

Server-side rendering (JavaScript isomorphism)

Facebook, Netflix, PayPal

# React & Clojure

Om

First release on Github Jan 2014

Om.next - coming soon

Reagent

Simpler than Om

First release Dec 2013

Quiescent

First release Feb 2014

# Reagent Resources

<https://github.com/reagent-project/reagent>  
Github repository

<http://reagent-project.github.io/>  
Short tutorial

<https://github.com/reagent-project/reagent-cookbook>  
Examples

# To Start a Reagent Project

```
lein new reagent projectname
```

# Live Development Updates

Figwheel

`lein figwheel`

Devcard

`lein figwheel devcards`